Dutch Succession To Be Settled by Popular Vote.

Queen Wilhelmine's subjects have apparently abandoned all hope that she will ever give birth to an heir to the throne; for the government till about to be presented to the States General during their present session for a revision of the constitution, although originally intended to seal exclusively with the electoral laws, has now been modified in such a manner as to permit of a change in the laws of succession. To put it briefly, the object in view is to give the people of Holland the right to select their own ruler in the event of failure on the part of Queen Wilhelmine to leave children.

As the law stands now, the crown, should she die childless, would pass, in the first place, in accordance with Clause XIV, to her cousin the reigning Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, as grandson of Princess Sophia of the Netherlands, sister of the late King William III of Holland. Now, Article XXIII of the Dutch Constitution stipulates that the crown of Holland cannot be borne in conjunction with that of any other country save that of Luxemburg, so that the grand duke would have to choose between being ruler of Saxe-Weimar and King of Holland. He has already intimated that he would prefer to retain his present throne. After him in the line of succession is his aunt, Princess Marie of Saxe-Weimar, married to Prince Henry VII of Reuss, and a daughter of Princess Sophie of the Nethglands above mentioned.

Princess Marie is an elderly woman, and it is now proposed that her eldest son and heir, Prince Henry XXXII of Reuss, at present a Prussian officer, should be proclaimed Crown Prince of Holland, take up his residence at The Hague and become identified with the Dutch, or else that the constitution should be revived so as to free the people to elect whomsoever they fixed as future King of Holland. The majority of the Lutch are in favor of the latter plan. But the Kaiser may have a word to say, both as Emperor and as Prince of Orange, if the rights of his young kinsman and officer. Henry XXXII of Reuss, to the Dutch throne are set aside by the people of the Netherlands.

TALES OF OLD JAPAN.

Prince Arthur of Connaught will be accompanied by an imposing mission when he goes a few weeks hence out to Japan, commissioned by King Edward to invest the Mikado with the Order of the Garter. The two most notable members of the special embassy will be Sir Edward Seymour, Admiral of the Fleet, who is at the present moment in this country and returning to England immediately, and who, as I pointed out the other day, is the only British officer who has had a force of United States soldiers and sailors under his command, namely, on the occasion of the attempt made from Tien-Tein to relieve the besieged legations at Peking five years ago.

The other is Lord Redesdale, better known by his former name of Bertie Mitford, and celebrated as the author of that standard work and charming book entitled "Tales of Old Japan," which, although published thirty-five years ago, remains to this day one of the truest appreciative and artistic portraits of life and conditions in the Land of the Rising Sun that has ever been seen in print. Lord Redesdale was one of the British Legation at Toklo away back in the '60s, when attacks by the natives upon foreigners were of frequent occurrence, and when even the British Legation was the subject of encounters between the diplomats and fanatics bent upon taking their lives.

It was after an outrage of this character that its perpetrators, natives of noble birth, were sentenced to death, but allowed to commit sepuku or harikari-that is to say, the disembowelling process-in the presence of Lord Redesdale and the other members of the British mission. Redesdale gives a most interesting account as an eyewitness of the manner in which the closest friend of each of the condemned men stepped forward from behind screens and with a sweeping blow of the long sword sliced off the heads of the would-be assassins as they squatted on the floor just after each of the prisoners had thrust the paper enveloped blade of his short sword in the left side of his bared abdomen and was drawing it across his stomach. ripping himself open in the most approved Japanese style.

Official harikari has been abolished in Japan since the days when Lord Redesdale was attached to the British Legation there as Bertie Mitford. But that this form of self-destruction is still in vogue in the Land of the Rising Sun and continues to form a most important feature of the social ethics of all those with any pretensions to blue blood and to ancient lineage is shown by the large number of Japanese officers of high and low degree who disembowelled themselves during the war with Russia rather than surrender, and also in cases where they had either been unable to fulfil orders which they had received or else had rendered themselves inadvertently gullty of mistakes.

Lord Redesdale may be said to owe his entire success in life to Japan, and it must certainly be agreeable to him to return thither after so many years as one of the chief members of a royal embassy to invest the Mikado with the Order of the Garter, for it was his "Tales of Old Japan," published at an epoch when little or nothing was known about Dai Nippon, that first brought him fame. When he returned to England he was at once lionized, and won the friendship and good will of the then Prince of Wales, who a year later secured for him the agreeable and well paid post of secretary of the government Public Works Department. For a time Bertie Mitford's sun underwent a period of eclipse, owing to the fact that the prince, as well as others, ended by getting tired of hearing about Japan, and that Mitford was wont to talk about nothing else. But he made a brilliant marriage, inherited a fortune and a charming country place, where he devoted himself to landscape gardening. Possessed of prenounced artistic sense, and having made a thorough study of every phase of the science of the landscape gardening of Japan, he carried it to such a perfection at Batsford Park that the latter became celebrated in connection therewith throughout Europe. The King visited it as Prince of Wales, and as soon as he had succeeded to the throne the first thing that he did was to intrust to Bertie Mitford the complete reorganization in an artistic sense of the grounds and gardens of Windsor Castle, of Buckingham Palace and Sandringham and of Balfnoral. Mitford did his work well. By means of the contrivances of which the Japanese landscape gardeners have rendered themselves such past masters he has completely transformed the gardens at Windsor and at Buckingham Palace in such a fashion as to convey the idea that they are at least ten times the actual size, besides adding enormously to their beauty and charm. The reward followed in due course in the shape of a peerage.

"LIAR" PACHA.

Count Alexis Ignatieff, who is justly described as the real originator of the civil war between the Tartars and the Armenians in the Caucasus, and of the consequent destruction of life and property and general chaos in that part of the empire, of which he was formerly the universally execrated Governor General, must not be confounded with his elder brother, Count Nicholas Ignatieff, the diplomat and statesman, who for

Slavist Society, and who is the leader of the reactionary party in Russia.

Both of the Ignatieffs are of the most plebeian extraction, their father, Paul Ignatieff, having been born as a serf and sent by his owner to the army as a recruit. Once enrolled, he was assigned to the Imperial Guard because of his huge stature. With this advantage he combined exceptional alertness of mind, and soon attracted the attention of a general, who made him his servant (denschik), and eventually secured him promotion through the several non-commissioned ranks to that of a subaltern. During the great insurrection of 1825 at St. Petersburg Captain Paul Ignatieff happened, through the absence of his chief, to be in command of the Senate Guard. and as such rendered considerable service to Czar Nicholas by preventing the rebels from entering the Senate House. For this important service Nicholas made Paul Ignatieff a colonel, and promoted him so rapidly that at the beginning of the reign of Alexander II he was Governor General of St. Petersburg, his two sons, Nicholas and Alexis, holding high offices, the former in the diplomatic service,

Nicholas became Minister to China and after ward Ambassador at Constantinople, where, by his extraordinary disregard of the truth, he acquired for himself the nickname of "the father of lies," and of "Menteur Pacha ("Liar Pacha") in a capital where mendacity is the rule rather than the exception. Questioned one day by Czar Alexander III as to how ever in the world he had come to acquire such an unenviable sobriquet, she has privately written, and caused to the count replied, with a bow, "in the service of your imperial majesty." Far from being angered thereby, Alexander III, although the most truth loving of monarchs, took Nicholas Ignatieff from Constantinople and made him Minisactionary policy. The count became his evil genius, contributed more than any one else to alienate the people from the sovereign and sowed the seeds of those peasant disturbances which are now in progress and which are far situation in Russia.

A MYSTERIOUS ACCIDENT.

There are many people at St. Petersburg who insist that the count was responsible for the mysterious wrecking of the imperial train at with his subjects, especially with the village elders and communal authorities. Ignatieff had place. The accident at Borki cut short the imperial progress. It was a bloody lesson, a terrible warning addressed to the Czar, and the moral was that Alexander would better not travel in Russia for the purpose of learning any thing about his dominions.

Anatol Koni, one of the legal staff of the Senate, and devoted soul and body to Ignatieff, investigated the accident in such a manner that the perpetrators of the outrage were never discovered, and received his reward by being promoted to the rank of Senator through the in fluence of Ignatieff. There is something mor than mere gossip at St. Petersburg and in well informed circles in favor of the story that the mysterious assassination at Paris of the Russian general Seliwerstoff, of the imperial police was due to the fact that he knew too much about the accident of Borki for the peace of mind of Ignatieff. Indeed, it was alleged that it was he who planned the details of the entire

Both of the Ignatieff brothers are colossally rich, especially in land, each of them having taken advantage of official position to expropriate landowners, especially in Poland, and then to get hold of the estates at ridiculcusly small prices. Of their methods the following brief instance will suffice as an illustration. A Polish magnate who had mortgaged his estate for a sum about one-third of its value was, owing to pecuniary disappointments of one kind and dolas, on shimmering water, and effective singing another, confronted with the danger of foreclosure, and Ignatieff, who was at the time Minister of the Interior, had already made all his arrangements to secure the property for the amount of the mortgage. At the last moment the favor-but she should be content with beauty and Polish nobleman managed to raise the requisite mirth, and leave serious things alone. nt and sent a notification to the effect that he was sending the money by a trusted agent, fearing that if mailed or sent through a bank it might not arrive in time to prevent the agent, made him drunk and kept him so for Employers Must Take Decisive Acforeclosure. Ignatieff's men got hold of the several days, the mortgage being meanwhile foreclosed and the estate passing into the possession of Ignatieff. Unfortunately for the latter, the Polish nobleman had some intimate friends in the immediate entourage of the now widowed Czarina, who brought the matter to her notice and aroused her sympathy, with the result that Ignatieff was dismissed from his post of Minister of the Interior.

His younger brother is a less able scoundrel of much the same type, and both furnish a demonstration of what I have always pointed out, namely, that the most cruel oppressors of the masses in Russia-the officials, in fact, who by their tyranny, their dishonesty and their wickedness are responsible for all the troubles in which the empire is now involved-are not the unfortunate and unjustly decried nobles, but parvenues, like the Ignatieffs, of the most plebeian MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

DRAGGING POTOMAC FOR BODY.

Was Drowned.

Washington, Nov. 21.-The harbor police officials have beeen requested to drag the Potomac River for the body of J. W. Belcher, the missing Government Printing Office employe, and treasurer of one of the money lending concerns of that office. The request came from Mrs. Belthat office. The request came from Mrs. Bel-cher through a friend, and the wife says she feels almost sure that her husband will be found in the river. Since his brother, the al-leged absconding Mayor of Paterson, N. J., dis-appeared, Belcher's friends have noticed that he at times became morose and restless and was not his usual self.

MAY ABATE TAX ON BURNED SPIRITS.

Washington, Nov. 21.-On a satisfactory showing to the Secretary of the Treasury that the recent big fire in the Overholt distillery, at Broadford, Penn., was purely accidental, and that the spirits were destroyed without fraud, there may be an abatement in whole or in part of the internal revenue tax due on them, aggregating between \$700,009 and \$800,000. The Revised Statutes provide for such abatement, and Mr. Yerkes, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to-day outlined the ordinary procedure in such

DISTRIBUTION OF NOBEL PRIZES.

Washington, Nov. 21.-The Nobel committee of the Norwegian Parliament has formally notified the State Department of the conditions which will govern the committee in the distribution of the prizes. All proposals of candidates tion of the prizes. All proposals of candidates must be submitted to the committee by a duly qualified person before February 1 next, and the prizes will be distributed December 10, 1906. Generally speaking, members of parliamentary bodies and professors of political science, law, history and philosophy are held to be duly qualified persons for the purposes of the competition. The Nobel peace prize may also be accorded to institutions or associations.

NO HOPE FOR GROVE L. JOHNSON.

Sacramento, Cal., Nov. 21.-Ex-Congressman Grove Sacramento, Cal., Nov. H.—Ex-Congressian Cross and the Sacramento, Cal., Nov. H.—Ex-Congressian Cross and Cal. Sacramento, Cal. Sacrament for during the reign of Alexander III, and has that the attending physicians do not hold out any hope for his recovery. He had two more hemorphore many years been chief of the great Pan-

THE DRAMA.

MISS GEORGE AT THE GARRICK.

"Marriage of William Ashe."

The troubles of the Ashe family, which were set forth, some time ago, in a silly novel by Mrs. Humphry Ward, have found their way to the stage. They take the form of a dreary play, of the "Frou-Frou" order, made by Miss Margaret Mayo, and this can be seen at the Garrick Theatre, where it was brought forth last night, with Miss Grace George in the leading part. Mr. Ashe, in both novel and play, was a political prig, and he got married to a gliddy young woman, named Kitty Bristol, who thought herself to be a genius, but who was, in fact, a fool. Kitty, prior to her mar-rlage, had been attracted by the bewlidering, enchanting, irresistible charms of a newspaper writer named Geoffrey Cliffe, who was a sentimental, poetic blackguard. Some time after the occurrence of the Ashe marriage Mr. Cliffe again appeared, and thereupon Mrs. Ashe was so completely tranced by his basilisk potentiality that she ran away with him, in a foreign land, where she grew weary of him,-as he did of her.-and where, in the book, she expired; but not before she had repented. suffered, and been forgiven by her abused but mag-nanimous husband. Those are the bones of the story,-the oldest, and the most trite and tedious, of all the amatory stock-stories of the theatre. In the play Mrs. Ashe is made to accept the protection of Mr. Cliffe because her husband unceremoniously repels and leaves her, on receipt of a novel that mously published, assailing the British Ministry of which he is a member. Mrs. Ward's novel attracted some attention, be-

ause it was thought relevant to a scandalous episode in the life of the poet Byron—the episode, namely, of that bard's discreditable relations with ter of the Interior and the instrument of his re- Lady Caroline Lamb, wife of William Lamb, afterward Lord Melbourne (1779-1848). Ashe was thought to be a portraiture of William Lamb, Kitty a sketch of Lady Caroline, and Cliffe an image of Byron. The whole dirty mess was stirred up again (Lady Caroline's novel of "Glenarvon," Byron's letters on the subject, Medwin's "Converand away the most alarming feature of the sations," etc.), and all that came of it was a bad odor. Few books more mischievous in effect have, of late years, been published,-not because of any inherent power in the novel, but because of its obnoxious, deplorable resuscitation of a calamite domestic experience, that ought to have been left in the oblivion of vanished years. No whitewash would refresh the moral character of either Lord Borki, near Kharkoff, on October 17, 1888. Alex- Byron or Caroline Lamb: morality was not the ander III, with his wife and children, had, much strong point with either of them: while the memory to the dismay and despite the opposition of Ig-natieff, determined upon a progress through the a noble person,—required neither vindication nor empire, for the purpose of getting into touch embellishment. The book is a tissue of frivolous colloquies and commonplace incidents; is written in a tumid, hysterical style; is labored, artificial, devoid of feeling, though well supplied with sentieverything to fear from this, and was interested mental flummery; and, in its characterization in preventing any such contact from taking (viewing Ashe and Cliffe as meant for Melbourne and Byron), both ignorant and absurd. The character of Lady Kitty, however,-a fabric of vanity, frivolity, sentimentality, impulse, affectation, and miscellaneous fribble,—is sufficiently well drawn to be recognized as an insufferable type of feminine weakness and folly.

All that could be done with such a female on the stage was done in "Frou-Frou"-and a sickly and ghastly achievement it was! Miss Margaret Mayo's play is a thin, feeble, die-away echo of that n ancholy wail. It serves, however, as a vehicle for Miss Grace George's alternate vivacity of demeanor and pouting, wistful sensibility which is her nearest semblance of feeling. Miss George is not serious actress. Her aptitude is for mirth-and, this time, her mirth was indeed needed; for the character of Kitty Bristol is silly, shallow, pert, and vulgar, and the play that she pervades ompound of cackle and blather; the cackle being urnished by a group of those colorless, vapid, sapneaded, garrulous noodles who invariably come on equally distributed between the Poet and the Lady. Upon the twaddle uttered by the bard it would be idle to linger; but, as to the Lady's share, it ought to be said that there is nothing original or brilliant in calling the Bible "a damned good book," or in teiling a re-spectable old gentleman to "go to the devil." These ebullitions of genius, though, consort agreeably with the expedient of making a girl come to a dinner party with a puppy-dog under her arm. There is some pretty scenery—a fire-lighted room and also a view of a canal in Venice, in carnival time; with accompaniment of flitting gonof gondoliers. The complete absence of substantial bellishment seem a waste of labor. Such stuff has no value anywhere-least of all on the stage. Miss George herself was received with marked

TO TEST UNION LOYALTY.

tion in Housesmiths' Fight.

The fight of the housesmiths against Post & Mc-Cord reached a point yes, erday where the employ-ers must take decisive action or throw up their hands. Two important meetings were held in the Building Trades Club yesterday, and the indications were that a new general fight over the arbitration agreement is pending. The unions will have their loyalty put to the test by the employment of non-union men on Post & McCord's con-

One of the meetings was a special one of the emergency committee of the Building Trades Em-ployers' Association. A joint meeting of this com-mittee and the association of employers in the iron industry followed. The second meeting was stormy and exciting. Some of the members were in favor of waiting a little longer, but the majority became excited over this proposition, and declared for prompt punitive action at once.

Shortly before this meeting started W. H. McCord, of Post & McCord, said the firm was waiting for instructions before it put non-union men to work. Wife of J. W. Belcher Believes Husband
Was Drowned.

work.

"We are technically at liberty to do so," he continued, "as the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union is no longer recognized. While this deadlock cannot be allowed to continue, we will wait, however, for formal instructions from the employers' association before we start up with non-union

en. Asked if he thought the other unions would work

Men.

Asked if he thought the other unions would work with the non-union men, he said:

"They are bound to do it under these circumstances by the arbitration agreement. I believe a number of the unions, at least, if not a majority of them, will not object."

This view was not taken by the officers of the unions. They say there will be much trouble if any non-union men are put to work. They say a number of the unions do not want the arbitration agreement now.

To make matters more complicated, it was learned last evening that the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union is again controlled by those who controlled it before the arbitration agreement was first issued. The present intention of the officers of the union is to order a general strike against the Iron League if non-union men are put to work on Post & McCord's contracts. This would stop all building work in the city.

OPERATION FOR PRESIDENT'S SON.

Theodore Roosevelt, jr.'s, Nose Broken in Boxing Match Some Time Ago.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 21.—Investigation of a report that Theodore Roosevelt, jr., had his nose broken in last Saturday's football game between the freshmen of Harvard and Yale to-day disclosed the freshmen of Harvard and raile to-day disclosed the fact that the young man will submit to an operation within a day or two for an old injury received in a boxing match, and not on the gridiron. Some time ago one of the small bones in young Roosevelt's nose were broken by a blow received in a friendly bout. The fracture was set at the time, but as it healed the nose became slightly misshapen. A specialist has been asked to remedy the defect.

DR. HARPER OUT IN WHEEL CHAIR.

Chicago, Nov. 21.-Recent reports of a steady gain in the condition of President William R. Harper of the University of Chicago were confirmed yesterday by his appearance on the campus. He was wheeled half hour outdoors. It was the first time Dr. Har-per had been outdoors since September. Although weak and showing traces of his recent illness, he was declared to be much improved.

"WOMAN IN BLUE" AFTER PRESIDENT. Oyster Bay, Nov. 21.-The mysterious "woman in blue" who last summer visited this place

JEWS VICTIMS OF PLOT.

Massacres Said to Have Been Planned by High Officials.

Oscar S. Straus, chairman of the national committee for the relief of the Jews in Russia, has received a copy of "The Jewish Chronicle," of Lon-don, which republishes the correspondence of Dr. Dillon in "The London Daily Telegraph" on the massacres in Odessa and other towns in the Russian Empire. Dr. Dillon, who is a recognized au-thority on Russian affairs, declares that the disorders were not the result of the manifesto granting a constitution, and adds:

I am able to affirm, with copious documentary evidence in my possession, that for several weeks past anti-Jewish riots were organized systematically and circumspectly by people claiming to be partisens of the autocracy, and obtaining recruits among the offscourings of society.

Dr. Dillon charges that the disturbances were dic-

tated from St. Petersburg.

The fact that they occurred simultaneously, he says, is manifest proof of this. He further charges the Russian government with responsibility for the

Dr. Dillon says on this point:

Dr. Dillon says on this point:

The Palace camarilla were compelled to make some concessions to the revolution, but immediately took their revenge by organizing a counter revolution in the form of artificial patriotic manifestations, protected by Cossack bullets. Anti-Jewish massacres were the most essential part of this counter revolution.

The government has from the first had at its disposal all the means necessary to put an end to the disturbances. The fact that it not only remained inactive, but obviously afforded its protection to the murderers and rochers who were turned into natriots for the three days massacre, clearly proves the real origin of these hideous atrocties.

"The Jewish Chronicle" says that M. Nachlco, a reactionary leader at Kleff, has declared that a me ber of the imperial family is at the head of the

It describes also the valor displayed by the Jews at Dalmtzkaia in defending themselves against the infuriated mob.

The statement given out yesterday at the office of Secretary Sulzberger of the relief committee shows receipts for the day of \$18,077.67. The total received to date is \$619,385.18, which has been collected in two weeks.

П	Among the additional subscribers are:
	Samuel P. Colt. Providence \$1.00 Second contribution from Claveland. 5.00 Denver Col. 2.00 Addif Kraus, president L. C. B. B. Chicago. 1.00 Executive committee, I. O. B. B., Chicago. 1.00 Ramah Lodge, I. O. B. B., Chicago. 1.00 Hilliel Lodge, I. O. B. B., Chicago. 1.00 Pittsburg, Penn. 2.00 Pittsburg, Penn. 2.00 Second contribution from Milwaukee, Wis. 1.00 Gdessa Mutual Relief Association. 1.40 B. Altman & Co. 1.00 American Express Company 1.00 Lord & Taylor. 2.00 Memphie, Tenn. 2.00 Memphie, Tenn. 2.00 Memphie, Tenn. 2.00 Memphie, Tenn. 3.00 Memphie, Tenn. 3
	Contributions to the relief fund are coming in rapidly in Paterson, N. J. The amount received in

to this time is \$3,458.

A mass meeting under the auspices of a committee of university students will be held to-night at Temple Israel, 125th-st, and 5th-ave. Edward Lauterbach will preside and addresses will be made by Professor Richard Gotthell, of Columbia; Professor A. Werner, of the College of the City of New-York, and Percival Menken.

DIES SOON AFTER HER HUSBAND.

Widow of Alderman Dougherty Killed by Grief Within a Week.

Grief for her dead husband killed Mrs. John H. Dougherty, widow of Alderman Dougherty, who died in Fishkili, N. Y., last Thursday, and whose body was buried on Monday morning in St. Ray-mond's Cemetery. The grave had hardly been covered when his widow was at death's door. She died yesterday morning. Her sister, Mrs. Kelly who, with two trained nurses, watched her, is also in a serious condition, and her recovery is un-

Mrs. Dougherty brought her husband's body to their home, at No. 87 East 143d-st., last Friday, and then fretted her life away. She was fifty years old, and with her death the Dougherty family in this generation became extinct, as the couple had no children. Alderman Dougherty's death is believed to have been caused largely by his defeat at the recent election, although he was suffering from a complication of troubles

JAPANESE PLAN SPECIAL SQUADRON. London. Nov. 22 .- The Tokio correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" says that the naval plans of Japan include the formation of a special squadron to cruise in the southern seas as far as Singa-

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY. Legislative insurance inquiry, City Hall, 10 a. m

Meeting of Board of Trade and Transports Broadway, 12:15 p. m. Meeting of the Board of Education, 4 p. m.

Free public lecture by William R. George, found George Junior Republic, Teachers College, 4 ; Jewish mass meeting. Temple Israel, 125th-st. and 5th-ave., 8 p. m.

Bazaar and broom sale for the Industrial Home for the Blind, No. 512 Gates-ave., Brooklyn, 10 a, m. to 10

Bind, No. 512 Gates-ave, Brooklyn, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Free day at Metropolitan Museum of Art. American Museum of Natural History and the Zoological Park.

Free lectures of the Board of Education, 8 p. m.; High School of Commerce, 68th-st., west of Broadway, Miss Mari Ruef Hofer. "Indian Music-Myths, Songs and Dances"; Public School No. 163, doith-st., near Amsterdam-ave., Mrs. Alice A. Chesley. "Brittany, Normandy and the Channel Islands" (Hustrated); Public School No. 171, 163d-st., between 5th and Madison aves., Dr. Edward B. Coburn, "The Care of the Eyes"; Board of Education, Park-ave. and 59th-st., Alexander T. Van Laer. "American Hiustrators" (Illustrated); Cooper Institute, Sth-st. and 33-ave., Dr. James H. Canneld, "The Public Library as an integral Part of Free Public Education"; St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, No. 205 East 42d-st., Professor Henry H. Rusby, "Across South America by Mule and Cance-Part I. The Andes" (Illustrated); Young Men's Christian Association, No. 5 West 125th-st., Professor Ernest R. Von Nardroff, "Liquid Air; or, The Phenomena of Extreme Cold" (Illustrated); Young Men's Hebrew Association, 82d-st. and Loxington-ave., William T. Smith, "Canada" (Illustrated); Young Men's Institute, No. 22E Bowery, Dr. Jay Benson Hamilton, "Life Among the Hindoos" (Illustrated); Poung Men's Institute, No. 22E Bowery, Dr. Jay Benson Hamilton, "Life Among the Hindoos" (Illustrated); Fast Side House Settlement, 16th-st., near 10th-ave., Joseph M. Tilden, "History of Architecture as Seen in New-York City Sulldings" (Illustrated); East Side House Settlement, 16th-st., and East River, De Witt C. Snyder, "How the People Live in Congo Land" (Illustrated); New-York Juvenile Anylum, Dobbs Ferry, General Horatlo C. King, "From Winchester to Appomatiox in the Civil War."

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

ALBEMARLE—Lieutenant General Burnett and Lieutenant Colonel Haldane, England, CAM-BRIDGE—Count Rubldy Zichey, first secretary of the Austrian-Hungarian Legation, Washington, FIFTH AVENUE—H. Gassaway Davis, West Virginia.

HOTEL GOTHAM—C. B. Alexander, Tux-edo, MANHATTAN—Major Hotford, England, E. Churnaner, Paris MURRAY HILL—M. Van Omen, Holland; F. Hall, Nottingham, ST. REGIS—Captain R. B. Johnson, Ireland; Oliver Perrin, Baltimore.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.-Washington, Nov. 21 The area of high pressure that has occupied the lake egion since the 18th inst, continues to dominate the weather east of the Mississippi. There has been clear skies and fair weather in all parts of that region, except skies and fair weather in all parts of that region, except Florida and the East Gulf Coast, where light rain has failen. The depression west of the Rocky Mountains is central to-night in practically the same place as on Mon-day night, viz., in Utah and North Arizona. Pressure is high to the northward, and fair weather has prevailed on the Pacific Coast and in the plateau region, except in Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and extreme South

The temperature has not changed materially. Fair weather is indicated for Wednesday and Thursday cant of the Mississippi, except in Florida, where rain in probable. West of the Mississippi the weather will also be fair, ex-

West of the Mississippi the weather will glao be fair, except in the Southwest, where rain or snow is indicated. It will be somewhat warmer in the lake region. The winds along the New-England and Middle Atlantic coasts will be fresh northwest; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh north; on the lower lakes, light to fresh cast to south; on the upper lakes, fresh south. Steamers departing Wedneeday for European ports will have fresh northweat winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks. Forecast for Special Localities .- For New-England,

Eastern New-Tork, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, fair to-day and Thursday; fresh north winds, For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, fair and somewhat warmer to-day; Thursday fair; light to fresh east to southeast winds.

Local Official Record.-The following official record om the local Weather Bureau shows the changes in the 904 1905 6 p. m. 1 49 29 6 p. m. 2 52 30 9 p. m. 46 23 11 p. m. 47 45 12 p. m. 45 47

Highest temperature vesterday, 45 degrees; lowest, 35; average, 38; average for corresponding date last year, 46; average for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 30.

Local Forecast.—Fair to-day and Thursday; fresh north-

MUSIC.

The Kneisel Quartet.

The Kneisel Quartet of Boston it was for thirteen years. Last night it began its fourteenth season (and though no mention was made of the fact) as the Kneisel Quartet of New-York. The change of residence on the part of Mr. Knelsel and his companions is not likely to have any effect upon their playing and, so far as this season is concerned at least, will not add to the local public's sum of that exalted artistic delight which the rare company of artists have provided for so long and happy a period; but now that they are fellow townsmen of he finest body of music levers that the metropolis ontains, a hope can be cherished that they will be heard oftener in the future than they have been in the past. In the welcome which they received when they came upon the platform last night there seemed to sound a note of local pride. A gentler audience Mendelssohn Hall has never housed. That it was not more numerous than the gatherings of last season and of several seasons past was due to the fact that then as now the capacity of the room was taxed to its uttermost. The logical result of this lovely demenstration of interest in the purest form of music is a larger number of concerts, not a larger room in which to give them. The intimacy which is essential to the enjoyment of the form

would be dissipated in a larger room. Last night's list of pieces began with one of the least familiar of Beethoven's quartets, that in the key of F minor which bears the opus number 95. After it came Saint-Saëns's Trumpet Septet, and to make an exquisite end there came Schumann's Quartet in A major, op. 41, No. 3. The prophetic imagination which sees too deeply, too darkly, too distantly to be happy, looks with large eyes out of the Beethoven quartet. A tragic vell is over it: sorrow broods in it. Unless it can be played so that technical finish and poetical interpretation go hand in hand, its beauties must remain hidden from the many. At the outset it seemed as if there might be some vague groping last night, but when the allegretto movement burst like an opening bud into the second allegro all doubts and questionings vanished and there was nothing left but exquisite enjoyment of the strangely individual and beautiful proclamation. Thereafter the Kneisel Quartet was wholly itself, as it was in the familiar Schumann piece at the close of the evening.

For the septet Messrs. Knelsel, Theodrowicz Svecenski and Schroeder were reinforced by Mr Harold Randolph, of Baltimore (planoforte), Mr. Adolphe Dubois, of the New-York Symphony Orchestra (trumpet), and Mr. L. E. Manoly, of the same organization (double bass). The composition is a product of the ingenuous, music making moo which Saint Saens used to indulge in his younger years—an echo of the olden time, but not so pro-found an echo as that which sounds in the intro-duction to the G minor pianoforte concerto and the setting of the Eighteenth Psalm. Pianoforte and strings play in careless dalliance with the companion so seldom admitted into their company, and rejoice in his unaccustomed speech. The old forms are reverted to for his sake, min-

uet and gavotte come back with their old rhythms. It is not music of a large mould or deeply significant spirit, but music which rejoices in its own vivacity and sturdy prettiness. After the concert the memory of it between the poetic exhalations of Beethoven and Schumann seemed somewhat dissonant, but it provided a bracing and cheerful moment while it lasted. It was given with splendid verve, all its rhythms crisply, its full spirit unflaggingly maintained, and though Mr. Dubois made the almost inevitable slips, his tone was nicely modulated and his execution admirable. Dash, precision and lucidity marked the playing of Mr. Randolph. The music called for little else.

TWO COMPOSERS HERE.

Engelbert Humperdinck and Vincent d'Indy on Kaiser Wilhelm.

Engelbert Humperdinck, the German composer accompanied by his wife, arrived here last right on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. He says that he comes here on Mr. Conried's invitation to attend the first production this season of his fairy opera, "Hänsel und Gretel," next Saturday afternoon, at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The steamer had heavy weather nearly all the way from Bremen, and Professor Humperdinck

was not in good spirits when the steamer reached

"Ach, the rough voyage!" he said when the steamer docked. "It did not agree with me, but I shall feel good, I know, by Saturday. No! I shall not conduct the performance. I prefer to see it from the auditorium, as it will better enable me to make suggestions. I am delighted to get here, but can say nothing regarding my plans. In fact, I can say nothing regarding my plans. In f have none. I am in the hands of my friends. Professor Humperdinck was smothered in a huge

fur coat. He seemed anxious to get away from the chilly pier, but was willing, preter, to tell the reporters all they wished to know The composer said that he had completed a new fairy opera, called "Die Heirath Wieder Willen" ("The Forced Marriage"). "I trust my new opera will be produced in America," he said, "but no plans have been made." Professor Humperdinck will remain here two

weeks. When asked if this was his first visit to this country, the professor smiled and said: not a stranger to America, for I have eight American pupils at home."

Herr Humperdinck is a great friend of Mme-Cosima Wagner. His "Hänsel und Gretel" was begun as a diversion, to amuse the composer's little nephews and nieces. At the outset it was only a free planoforte arrangement of various German folk songs. Gradually Professor Humperdinck developed the idea of making the simple melodies of the Fatherland the themes of an opera, until it grew into what soon made him one of the most popular of living musicians. The success of "Hänsel und Gretel" was instantaneous and remarkable. The German Emperor, soon after, appointed the composer to a professorship at the Berlin Musical High School, and his fame spread until it reached America.

Vincent d'Indy, the distinguished French composer, was also a passenger on the Kaiser. He comes here by invitation of Henry L. Higginson to Herr Humperdinck is a great friend of Mme-

Vincent d'Indy, the distinguished French comoser, was also a passenger on the Kaiser. He
omes here by invitation of Henry L. Higginson, to
anduct the Boston Symphony Orchestra in a se'es
f concerts. On the 6th and 7th of next month
d'Indy will conduct the Boston orchestra at
arnegle Hall. Among the compositions he will
induct are his Second Symphony, "Istra," a symionic poem, and "Sauje Fieur," a fairy composion. Before appearing in New-York M. d'Indy
ill conduct in Baltimore and Boston.
In asking M. d'Indy to conduct the Boston Symiony Orchestra a precedent has been broken, for
will be the first musician other than the reguconductor to direct the orchestra in its reguconcerts. The invitation was extended to him
a compliment to the younger school of French
mposers who have been doing such admirable
ork in the last two decades.
d'Alndy will go to Boston to-day. His visit to
is country will last three weeks.

G. STANLEY HALL TO "ROUND TABLE." President of Clark University Makes Plea for More Humanistic Studies.

G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University Worcester, Mass. spoke on "Certain Changea De-sirable in the American College" at the regular meeting of the "Round Table," in Earl Hall, Columbis University, last night. President Hall spoke of desirable changes, ranging from athletics to re-

The modern college professor does not hold the same position to-day that he did a few years ago. He has be me merged into the university. According to the modern college arrangement every pupil will soon have his own professor.

President Hall is not in favor of the system of college entrance examinations. lieves they are entirely too difficult.

In speaking of athletics in college he said that the principal object of athletics should be the denent of the gentleman." President Hall con siders the athletes of the English universities better sportsmen than those of American universities. The tendency nowadays, said President Hail,

"is to siderrack all humanistic studies. Astronomy, which is one of the greatest uplifring studies, is fast becoming a dead letter."

President Hall said that "although religion had reached a low ebb in the colleges there was a strong tendency to bring it back to life." "Religion," said he, "is the central goal of all humanistic things."

FUNERAL OF P. A. FITZPATRICK.

The funeral of Philip A. Fitzpatrick, an employe for sixty years of The Tribune, took place yesterday morning at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, in Brooklyn. A solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated by Father Bobier. Besides his widow, six daughters and two sons,

many of his old associates on The Tribune were present at the mass. The veteran volunteer firemen the New-York Press Club, the City Club, the Eckford Club and other organizations of which Mr. Fitzpatrick was a member were also represented. The floral pieces were many and beautiful. The burial was in Calvary Cemetery.

TO LEAD BALLOT REFORM.

Committee Appointed Will Hold Its

First Meeting To-morrow. In pursuance of the resolutions adopted at the ballot reform meeting held at his office on Monday, ex-Judge William N. Cohen yesterday an-

nounced the appointment of the following commit ee on ballot reform: Horace E. Deming, James W. Hawes, William E.

Curtis, James McKeen, Eugene A. Philbin, Hamilton Holt, Albert S. Bard, Melville G. Palliser, Everett V. Abbott, Boudinot Kelth and William N. Cohen, chairman,

The first meeting of the committee will be held at the rooms of the Bar Association, No. 44 West 44th-st. at 8 p. m. to-morrow.

A dinner for leaders in the movement for political independence in American cities is to be given by the City Club at its house, No. 55 West 44th-st., by the City Ciub at its house, No. 55 West 4th-st, on the evening of Tuesday, November 28. First in the list of men who are to be honored by the dinner and who have been invited to make speeches; is District Attorney Jerome. Others are Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia; Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, and Everett Colby, of Newark. Aussen G. Foxwill preside. Covers will cost 55 each. Every member of the club has the privilege of inviting one guest. In view of the character of the speeches expected, a large attendance is assured.

INVALID DOCTOR MARRIES NURSE.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Syracuse, Nov. 21.—Dr. Adelbert D. Head, a practising physician, sixty-three years old, was secretly married, on November 14, to his nurse, Miss Sarsh Elizabeth Roberts, who, for the last six months has been his nurse. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. E. Johnson. Dr. Head is confined to his bed with heart disease. No relatives were invited.

Married.

Marriage notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in the Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge. COX-HARRIS-At Fort Hancock, N. J., Tuesday, Nevember 21, Dora Anderson, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Harris, to Douglas Farley Cox.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.

Died.

Death notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in The Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge. Batchelder, Annie P. Bayne, George H.

Cancone, Stephen. Carpenter, Fannie M. Comstock, Syntha F. Hanson, Henry B. BATCHELDER—On Monday, November 20, at her residence, Annie Furdy, wife of Dr. B. F. Batchelder and daughter of Phothe and the late Charles Purdy, Funeral service at her late residence, No. 142 West 104th-st, on Thursday, November 28, at 10 a. m. Interment at 1:30 p. m., Fairridge Cemetery, Chappaqua, N. Y. Boston papers please copy.

Washington papers please copy

CAHOONE-At Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, November CARPENTER—At White Plains, N. Y., November 19, 1906, Fannie M., wife of J. Henry Carpenter. Funsori services will be he at the late residence, No. 168 Railroad-ave, or wednesday, November 22, at \$ p. m. Interment private.

HANSON—At Saratoga Springs, N. Y. November 18, 1965, Henry Benjamin Hanson, in the 96th year of his age. Funeral services Thursday, November 23, at 11:30 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 73 Clinton—at., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. HARRISON—At the hospital, Kansas City, on November 14, of pneumonia, Edith, only daughter of Captain R. F. Harrison, in her 30th year. Boston papers please

HURIN—At Littleton, N. H., November 21, Anne Eliza-beth, wife of Stlas Everett Hurin, of Findlay, Ohio, and youngest daughter of the late Augustus and Ann Eliza-beth Howe, of Elizabeth, N. J. Funeral notice later.

LOCKWOOD—Entered into rest on Monday, November 20, 1965, at Riversida. Conn., Luke A. Lockwood, L.L. D., in the 72d year of his age. Office for the burian of the dead will be held at St. Paul's Church, Riversida Wednesday, November 22, at 1/30 p. m. Committal a St. Andrew's churchyard. Stamford, Conn., at 2/36 p. m.

LONG—On Monday, November 20, 1905, at 8 p. m., suddenly, of pneumonia, Thomas J. Long, in his 53st year. Funeral service on Thursday morning, at 10 yelock, at the residence of his cousin Mrs. Thomas E. Greacen, No. 6 West 56th-at, New-Tork City. Interment at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers. St. Louis, Washington and Philadelphia papers please copy. CEMETERIES.

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Notice.—Paul Rosignol sold his glace of business (the Met. Bottling Co.), 517 W. 33th, to Emile Zucca and V. Rosignol.

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